PHIL. SHERIDAN STILL AT WORK

He Strikes at the Confederate Heart.

The Aqueduct Blown Up---Great Damage Done.

A MOVEMENT TO EVACUATE RICHMOND.

FALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 14, 1865. A returned Union prisoner who reached Anfriends of Union citizens incarcerated there, obtained We brought up at Lee's headquarters. We were put

Sheridan. There was a ferry near the most of the stolen property to his own use. was to cross the James and strike the Danville road hard, mouldy, and of bad quality, which the guards had at Wagner. The rest were bayoneted and shot after destrey that, and thus complete the destruction of com- suffering severely-were thrust in among us. We armunication with Richmond, and then make a junction rived at Charlotte at 2 p. m. Between the latter place and Lynchburg the cars broke down. All the rolling

ment of Richmond have been in progress for some time. co-warehouse. It was filled with Rebel deserters, ing he found he had been sleeping under the gallows. ers brought down yesterday by Capt. W. J. Freeman. work filling large Government orders for packing. The officers were put into a small yard under guard, their engines. But the whole block was destroyed. On

could not pass above Rocketts as she had been doing lorn, hungry, endaverous set of human beings. Among previously. From this circumstance, it is hoped that them were North Carolinians, who, in their private con-Sheridan will find less difficulty in crossing the streams

FROM SCHOFIELD. The First Fight near Kinston-Particu-

lare of the Shirmish. The Newbern (N. C.) Times gives the following account of the first fight near Kinston:

An Monday evening. March 6, Col. Savage's cavshry command left Camp Palmer and advanced on the
Trent road toward Kinston. Gen. Foster's old soldiers
will recollect how heavily thus road was blockaded at
the time of the Goldsborough expedition in December.
1862. This time it was still worse, as the obstructions
had been made with more detberation and system.
Stil they made their way on, cutting through some obstructions, flanking others, and building a number of
bridges, the latter part of the work being superintended
by Major Taylor, with whom bridge-building is a specialty.

neet if Col. Upham ordered the Twenty-seventh which had been posted on the opposite side of the Little which had been posted on the opposite side of the Little

"To meet it Col. Upham ordered the Twenty-seventh Massachusetis into the woods, south of the road and lad them formed in line of battle, facing nearly south.

"About 11] o'clock a sudden and tremendous volley of musketry saluted our ears. It came from a point of musketry saluted our ears. It came from a point of the entire brigade. The attack was of too precipitate a character to allow of new dispositions to meet it, and after a brief but determined contest the Rébels swept that part of the field.

The work which Gen. Averill was sent to do was tracking force is understood to have been the posted on the opposite side of the Little Roanoke River, to sweep the bridge, and left there without notice of its presence, was struck by the approaching train; the cannon and carriages were smashed, the bridge broken through the train thrown to make the bridge broken through the train thrown into the river, killing nine men and wounding fifteen.

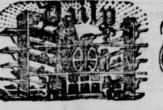
The work which Gen. Averill was sent to do was the carriage were smashed, the bridge broken through the train thrown into make the proposite side of the Little Roanoke River, to sweep the bridge, and left there without notice of its presence, was struck by the approaching train; the cannon and carriages were smashed, the bridge broken through the train thrown in the river, killing nine men and wounding fifteen.

The work which Gen. Averill was sent to do was

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 14, 1865. Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to day to the amount of \$5,127,250, incleding one of \$500,000 from Cincinnati, one of \$500,000 from New York and 3,389 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 each.

New-Work



Vol. XXIV No. 7,469.

Help from the Negroes.

things of value, such as pocket-knives, portfolios pis-

stock was in bad condition. The heat was intense.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

July 28 most of the prisoners were moved to get them Further Accounts of Rebel Treatment of Prisoners-Murders, Cruelty, Staryntion-The Treatment of Colored Troops S. C., and the remainder were sent to Savannah. At Col. Shaw's Regiment-Hospital the latter place they were put in the grounds of the old dungeon with the negroes who were confined for mur-Experiences-Escapes, Pursuit, and into the jail-yard under fire at Charleston, S. C.

The officers applied for bibles, tracts hymn-books, From a very cautious approach she finally discovered Capt. Samuel C. Timpson, Co. A, of the 95th even this humane and Christian request was refused. sociable and thought it a shame to treat people so; she New York, belonging to the Second Brigade, First Di- The officer in his diery says, "when I think of the afterward brought bread for them to cat. vision, First Corps, Gen. Wordsworth's command, who thousands of dollars spent every year by the New York 864, while in the skirmish line, farnishes the and that we their fellow mortals should be refused by (the Rebel guard) were badly mutilated, having legs following interesting particulars: "I found myself men wearing the human form, I think the New-York and arms broken and smashed. The only two Yankee among a party of 108 officers and 1,500 men; my own Bible Society would be better employed in efforts to con- prisoners escaped. Six weeks terminated their imprisand constituted 70 men and 6 officers of the party. vert beathen Rebels."

A tunnel was discovered nearly complete, through into a vacant corral, and guarded by dismounted cav- which the prisoners intended to escape. Two of the alry. The place was filled with horse and cow orders, officers found in it were sent to the city jail, usually and the guard during the night left their posts, and kept for the confinement of murderers, and pulled stealing in among the prisoners, robbed them of down all the tents in that row, leaving the men intense excitement by the announcement watches, money, haversacks, hats, caps, and other ar- out in the rain four days and four nights. This was ticles. This was in sight of Gen. Lee's headquarters. done as a punishment for the natural right exercised In the morning, an officer whose attention was called by the officers of escaping from duress. The officer's to the treatment of the prisoners, said: "Do not per name was Wayne, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Georgia, which he and his associate officers have passed. The mit private property to be disturbed: if you are annoyed a slave driver and negro trader of Savannah. The rt the matter to me." He reprimanded the guard, other officers of the regiment-the 1st Georgia-be who, a few minutes afterward, stole the cap of the First haved with kindness and cour esy to the prisoners in their charge.

Sept. 13, the prisoners were sent from Savannah to We marched 25 miles to Orange Court House, Sevment continued all night, and increased to a eral of the officers gave out under the fatigue of the Charleston with great haste. They were kept 13 hours Sunday, and down to Monday morn. march. On the following morning, at 4 o'clock, under in these cattle cars. An order was issued to allow no where we arrived at 11 a. m., and were turned into an Those afflicted with the diarihea and other complaints open lot, or depot, where a provost marshal, or agent, suffered dreadfully. They were imprisoned among tents, India-rubber blankets, etc., searched haversacks, blockade-runners, and vagabonds of every detook knives and forks, spoons, cups, etc., and other There were 21 negro soldiers, most of them belonging tols, etc. He kept a store in the place, and converted tal memory, among the number. They were never to be exchanged, but were to be reduced to Slavery. We here drew a small quantity of hard bread-very These were all that were left of the colored troops captured

refused to eat. The next day we left at 8 o'clock, May they surrendered. Their rations were bread and water; 9, 61 in each entite car. The wounded-some of them still they would sing Union songs, pouring their melody through their prison bars, for the entertainment of the Union officers in the prison and below.

There was no shelter. The officers lay on the ground amid filth, garbage, and urine. My informant found a At Lynchburg we were quartered in a kind of tobac- small platform to repose on. On waking in the morn-Shells from the fleet exploded all night over and beyond of Gen. Schofield's Staff: the top floor, in a space of less than three hundred the jail. When the fires broke out in the city, our superficial feet. We were here separated from the men, batteries would open and drive the firemen away. to guard against the influence of officers over men. guards would turn out and drive the firemen back to which was the only place to obtain fresh air. They here the night of Sept. 16, our shells kept us awake all night gave us a small ration of fresh, black bread, colored by They burst every minute around us. The batteries dirt. Some of the officers say "We were so hungry we were served, apparently, so as not to hit the jail, and

No cooking utensils are provided, no wood to cowith, only corn meal, raw. Eldridge, of the Twelfth versation, appeared very lukewarm in the Robellion. New-York Cavalry, died during the night. A Rebel Wilson's raid, about this time, occasioned great excitement at Lynchburg. A Colonel of a Maine regiment, having no money, took out his watch and gave it
body was left unburied all day. A lot of poor, lean beef to the Sergeant of the guard to sell for him. He needed was brought in and was thrown down by the side of the funds to buy provisions. He never heard anything of dead man's body. The officer says: "Although I was his watch-the guard never returned. Several suffered hungry enough to have eaten the meet raw, I lost all ap

By the 17th of September the yard was so fill On Monday evening, March 6, Col. Savage's cav- inadequate to sustain life. Jews, allens and a horde of he found. There was no shade, and night was welspeculators, blockade-rusners from Wilmington, &c., comed as a relief from the fervor of the sun's rays. thronged like carrion crows around the prisons to buy The surgeon had no medicine, excepting salts. The up our greenbacks. They offered \$45 for \$1, but the yard on the 20th was submerged by a two days' rain, Per yard on the 20th was submerged by a transfer of the place at Spottsylva at Spottsylva Private E. tween the its and outs, the guard soted as go-betweens intolerable. A remonstrance was sent to Col. Jones. and allowed the Union prisoners \$7, and pocketed the the commander of the department. No reply came for balance between that and \$15. A free person of color, three days. A second remonstrance brought answer belonging ito Ohio, who was captured at Pittsburg that it was the best they could do.

"During the night, or early on the following morning, a small body of Col. Classen's command occapied the point where the Dover and Jackson roads, so-called, meet the Trent road from Newbern. They charged the sweep the yard. He privately told Capt. Timpson the story of his misfortunes.

Creek to the shelter of their works at Jackson's Mills, a distance of a mile and a half.

Here they were provided with passenger cars—quite a house in Broad-st., some to the Marine Hospital, and others to the local hospitals.

"One the Point where the Dover and Jackson roads, so-called, the point where the Dover and Jackson roads, so-called, meet the Trent road from Newbern. They charged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them across South West Creek to the shelter of their works at Jackson's Mills, a distance of a mile and a half.

"At 19.25 p. m. Lieut. Wood of the Third New York artillery, having placed his guas in position near the rail, road on the east-side of South West Creek, opened frequency replied, and the firing continued from both sides, with more or large upon the enemy's work opposite. The enemy replied of the firing continued from both sides, with more or large upon the enemy's work opposite. The enemy replied of the firing continued from both sides, with more or large upon the enemy's work opposite. The enemy replied of the firing continued from both sides, with more or large upon the enemy's work opposite. The enemy replied with the Confederate the but were doing their duty to keep from being drummed out of the place. At Burksville Station our men sang patriotic songs, the officers say he is an unmittigated seconderl and a failshed brute. He thrust all classes of prisoners into the local hospitals.

Dr. George R. C. Todd was the surgeon in charge of the loopitals.

Dr. George R. C. Todd was the surgeon in charge of the bospital for Union prisoners at Rikerville, near duty to keep from being drummed out of the place. At Charleston, during the month of September. The officers say he is an unmitigated seconderl and a failshed brute. He thrust all classes of prisoners into the local hospitals.

Dr. George R. C. Todd was the surgeon in charge of the bospital for Union prisoners at Rikerville, near the properties of the local hospitals.

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Dr. George R. C. Todd was the surgeon

salt works. The militia, consisting of old men and ys, were stationed along the railroad, armed with folding men, powder horizon and squirred rides. A canaon chich had been posted on the opposite side of the Little Roonoke River, to sweep the bridge, and left there without notice of its presence, was struck by the approaching train; the cannon and carriages were samabed, the bridge broken through, the train thrown off the track, and the whole thrown into the river, kind, off Rébels swept that part of the field.

The attacking force is understood to have been thoke's division. About two hours after their attack was made, Col. Savage made a raid in their rear, captaing about sixty-five men, five ambulances, and a surgeon. Soon after an attack was made upon our right, but it was speedily repaised. During the aftermonthe firing was heavy on the left. The loss is not heavy so far. Previous to the attack probably a dozen would cover the whole loss in killed and wounded. The medical officer of Gen. Carter's staff, when the fighting was the heaviest, estimates the loss in killed and wounded up to this time at fifty or sixts.

From Fortices Monro.

GEN. Sherman Nan's New Base—EXCHANGE (e. Figure 1.0 classes)

Forting Monro. Saturday March 1, 1865.

The steamer Virginia, Towns, N. C. and the first of the fortice of his rapid towns, N. C. and all the transports and other was alleged in the object of the part of the Good Samarian in New Molet, N. C.

March 1, 1865.

Gen. Sherman Saturday March 1, 1865.

Gen. Steamer Virginia, Towns, N. C. and all the transports and other was also be established as will be alleged in Horizon, the district of the fortice of his rapid towns, N. C. and all the transports and other was also be established as a district of the sate of the standing towns, N. C. and all the transports and other was also believed in the object of the part of the Good Samarian in New Molet, N. C.

Charleston and Columbia, I. Re was set upon place and other was also and watched his buttons. Gen. Share kept awake the formal properties of a share was all buttons. Gen. Share kept awake the formal properties for the constant of the Good Samarian in properties for the constant of the Good Samarian in the Good Sama number of fifteen or twenty, armed with shot guns, pur- during the process of delivery, was withdrawn, and all occupies a high ground in Third-st., and commands a vant, sound of the dogs that they were in pursuit of some week past. Dr. W. P. Welbourn of the 80th Indiana, place, and here congregate immense crowds daily. Capt. H. B. BROWNSON, A. A. G. a large number. As fast as the steamers arrive they are dispatched to Annapolis, Md.

The schooner Cypress, bound to Port Royal, S. C., while the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the schooner Cypress, bound to Port Royal, S. C., while discovered. A spring, near the "dead line," was shore. The faithful negro pulled for dear life, took the condition of the military and decoursed before the boat could reach the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of the succession of the military and depot instead of having them go to the Breeme star-and devoured before the boat outled to a patient to the rear, represent the the moving of the moving of the moving of the moving of the patients to the rear, represent the the moving of t visited by Capt. Cossner of the will die in Our Union on the 1st instant. A hotel is spoken of as esteem a higher favor to do. he was stooping to get a crink of water, a guard most the risk of his own life. He piloted him through the heart. Two guard received a thirty bloodhounds, at the risk of his own life. He piloted one of the events of the coming week, and everything one of the events of him through the heart. 120 guard received a tunity one of the events of the coming week, and era days' furlough for his extra figilance. The officers around the pickets, who were lying in wait them. I will not further harrow the feelings of the wears the aspect of progress and improvement. indignant at the deliberate murder, asked to have an for them by which means they escaped. The slaves render by any attempt at a description, I will endeavor investigation. The only answer they got was a lying said: "Our masters curse you all de day, but we pray to send a list of deaths occurring in the various Wilreference to some alleged outrage of negro guards at for you ebery night."

their own official reports—to say nothing of those who coats, and begun quarreling about the distribution. They seemed to think they had money and would not Rebel barbarities—not suffered them. But even these give it up. Their death was a foregone conclusion. prisoners, so fresh from the scenes of their horrible sufaway from Stoneman, then advancing on Macon. All the officers, excepting 600, were sent to Charleston. son, so was Capt. Hayes. The party was saved. They only in exceptional cases, where they have shot our were marched back to Greenville, C. H., and put in a men without provocation or excuse in order to obtain a United States Marine Hospital. The rest were put der. The inhabitants, mostly the women, came to see them. One traveled 17 miles to see the live Yankees.

&c., directly to the leading clergymen of Savannah, but the Yankees were not wild animals, and at last became The party went back to Columbia. The train ran off was captured at the bettle of the Wilderness, night of Bible Society, toward sending bibles to the heathen. the track. Four were killed and 17 wounded. They

> nament. They are now on their way rejoicing to the friends at home. They will go back to the army, and Fight till the last armed foe expires. For the green graves of their sires,— God, and their native land.

Among the officers just arrived here is Lieut. A. A Abbott of New-York, who has made a daily record of the events of prison life in the Confederacy. He will on issue a book to be entitled "Letters from Prison, with pictorial illustrations of places and scenes through book will possess thrilling interest.

Roll of Paroled Prisoners,

Exchanged Prisoners. From Our Special Correspondent

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3, 1865. The following is a list of Exchanged Prison-

Private John Davis, Co. M. 16th N. Y. Car., esptured in more back beneath the folds of their country's dag. Corp. J. Honpt, Co. G. 7th Md. Infantry, captured in Virginia.

25 N. Y.

les, A, 101 Ps.

J. Hummell, G. 116 Pa.
G. Hough, A. 13 Pa.
W. Stimon, K. 6 Me.
O. Kelly, mus. A. 37 Masg.
J. Wilson, F. 55 Pa.
B. F. Gardner, D. 59 N. Y.
Sergt, J. F. McDonald, G.14 Pa.
J. H. Grotty, E. 85 N. Y.
A. Armstraug, C. 13 N. Y.
Sergt, R. P. Price, F. 2 Pa.
John Mules, A. 101 Pa.
J. Brislot, F. 22 N. Y.
George Reditort, K. 106 Pa.
L. Bower, A. 47 Pa.
Corp. Frank Kearney, D. 106
N. Y.
W. B. Seightled, A. 67 Pa.

B. Smith, E., 85 N. Y.
S. Nickles, I., 16 Cann.
Carp. C. Golbert, D., I. Pa.
C. Mosher, B., 85 N. Y.
E. Shute, L., 7 N. Y.
G. Hall, L., I. N. Y.
D. Bulley, G. S. N. Y.
J. Laffan, A., 14 N. Y.
O. E. Strimham, D. 154 N. Y.
D. Kelley, E., 107 N. Y.
B. Bisley, B. I. N. Y.
C. F. Webster, G. 2 Mass.
B. Jimmison, B. 110 Pa.
J. McDonald, G. 77 Pa.
J. Rosenstiel, F. 32 N. Y.
D. M. McConnell, H., 142 N. Y.
Corp. A. Hoffman, B., 29 N. Y.
Edwin-Woods, F. 27 N. Y.
Corp. C. E. Seely, D., 141 Pa.
Corp. C. E. Seely, D., 141 Pa. G. Dart, (semman), N. Y.
A. Campbell, C. 14 Conn.
Pat. Finan, C. 5 N. Y. Cav.
Thos. Smith, C. 1 N. Y. Cav.
Jere, Mink, B. 79 Me.
John A. Maninne, E. 142 Pa.
Goo. W. McCleilan, A. 100 Pa.
Sergt, G.W. Mrevan, G. 2 Mass.
H. H. Wilhelm, G. 63 Pa.

mington hospitals soon.

FROM WILMINGTON. | ville, Ga., during June and July, 1864, according to side out. Afterward they stripped off their vests and the non-resistance, or no retaliation theory, I observe "furlough," or for some private grudge, or fancied fu-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ally those of the highest grade. I do most devoutly and plously wish that some of the Northern Copperheads, and a few of the milksops and "damphools" who prate morning by this Department. taste of the same treatment our soldiers have met at the hands of the chivalry. I know the wish may be

unchristian, but I can't help it.

A TRANSPORT SUNK BY A TORPEDO. The screw transport steamer Thorn was blown up by one of the old torpedoes while passing Fort Anderson entward last evening. She sunk in a few minutes. No body was lost by the accident. There was a report that some torpedoes had been planted in the channel since we took the fort, but the general belief is that the acci dent was caused by the vessel running upon one of these infernal machines which had escaped notice when the naval boats were engaged in removing them, and that

it blew up by concussion. A large number of the old residents of Wilmington and the surrounding country have taken the oath of allegiance. The Provost-Marshal's office is constantly thronged, chiefly by those who wish to resume business in the town, and those who have property of their own to save, or the goods, chattels and effects of abscending

Large quantities of cotton, rosin, turpentine, etc. are undoubtedly concealed in out-of-the-way places, and the stores and houses in town also contain a good deal of the same articles; some possibly belonging to loyal people. When collected by the Government it will go a little way toward paying for the capture of the place which, more than any other, has thriven upon the block ade-running business ever since the war began. If the whole property of the town, real and personal, and all the rest within a circuit of a hundred miles, were confiscated and sold, it would not fully pay the expenses of sustaining the naval blockade of this port.

Exchange of Prisoners Completed-Their mington-The People and Trude.

HDQUARTEES DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, March 5, 1856.

Many a fond mother's heart, yearning through nany a long, weary month of this long, relentless war

Language is inadequate to describe the condition these men. With kind and careful nursing many of in as thorough a state of repair as the means at com L. Richardson, Musician, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry, them may be restored to health and activity, but a ymouth, N. C. Knowles, Co. H, 2d Mass. Art., captured at majority of them will never recover from the effects of the fiendish treatment they have received.

Treeson, as the history of war has too often proved, dents. is capable of depths of infany and crime almost beyond belief; but treason and barbarism, combined as they Lova of the Steamer Thorn by a Torpedo have been in the treatment of our prisoners at the hands C. Marson, Co. D. 85th N. Y. Infantry, captured at have found a depth of cruelty deeper still than that. All that can be done to alleviate their sufferings

quickly and cheerfully done; but clean clothing, for the cape the diseases which prevailed among the majority esptured at past, to cover their nakedness. In the name of justice, in the name of common hu-

manity, cannot the necessary diet and clothing for these hanges of prisoners are to be made?

Individual instances of generous and efficient aid to these men are not wanting. The loyal residents and

immediately granted by the authorities. They went they had their spacious stores on Front-st. filled to Gibbs-one of the most competent and trustworthy overflowing. Their assortment is a general one, comprising everything that the soldier or citizen wants, but it is not of that I wish to speak. The most interesting feature of the establishment is an apartment on the second floor, where a capacious table is kept at all hours supplied with good, clean, well prepared food, and to which our prisoners have bad at all times a generous welcome. Good bread, butter, milk, eggs and fresh meat are here served out from morning to night without stint, and many a poor fellow has during the past week here eaten the first wholesome meal for many a long day. Only the least pressing cases of necessity. Our Paroled Union Prisoners to be the however, have been entertained there.

The sick and starving are too often unable to make known their wants, and hence suffer. Government scale at whatever point an exchange is to be effected. Such a charity, if properly conducted, could not tail to The New-York Soldiers' Depot, under its new manbe productive of great and lasting benefit. Messrs, agement, has thrown open its doors, and offers its lib-P. and F. have been appointed purveyors to the department. The appointment is most creditable to all and long-suffering men.

In the interval of a little sore than a month between here provided, and the friends of these heroes may now the fall of Fort Fisher and the occupation of Wilmingfor something to turn up." They appear to have be | Calend Vincent Course, Superintendent N. Y. State Scinecessarily follow, and to have very sensibly set them. vost-Marshal General, to ask you if it would not be better that Transport Sunk by a Torpedo Taking little left here except the buildings, and these betray the Oath Captures at Wilmington.

The last of the paroled prisoners arrived at Town Hall and two of the banks and the Custom House napolis. Muryland, after allowing them to remain a few days in the lines yesterday; the flag of truce, which has floated being the most conspicuous. The former building this city. I am Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient ser

New-Jersey Legislature.

The Canada's Mails.

Bostos, Toesday, March 14, 1865.

Bostos, Toesday, March 14, 1865.

Bostos, Toesday, March 14, 1865.

The steamship Canada, for Liverpool via Medical property of the steamship Canada, for Liverpool via Medical property in the steamship Canada, will leave at about 10 o'clock to-morrow Wednesday) morning. Her mails clock and and tight enlisted men died at Andergon
They, the slaves, are rejoiced at the prospect of being forced into the Rebel army. They declare they will are already on their way home.

The prisoners who were sble to bear transportation are already on their way home.

The men who have suffered those terrible wrongs at this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four this stockade, among them 100 naval officers and four the Rebel army. They declare they will be are already on their way home.

Capt. Simpson states that after he was captured by the lands of the Rebels army. They declare they will be an already on their way home.

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OFFICIAL NEWS

FROM SHERMAN AND SCHOFIELD.

SHERMAN AT LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Defeat of Bragg on the 10th Inst.

HE RETREATS ACROSS THE

NEUSE RIVER.

[OFFICIAL.] From Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, March 14, 1865. Major-Gen. DIX: Dispatches direct from Gens. Sherman and Schofield have been received this

Gen. Sherman's dispatch is dated March 8, at Laurel Hill, N. C. He says: " We are all well, and have done finely. Details are for obvious reasons emitted."

Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch dated at Newbern, South-West Creek, Bragg was fairly beaten; that doring the night he retreated across the Neuse at Kinston,

and now holds the west bank of the river at that place. EDWIN M. STANION, Secretary of War.
[Laurel Hill is a Post-Office in Richmond County, North
aronins, about 40 miles from Fsyetteville.]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Skirmish on the Sth-The Changes in the Garrison at Fort Fisher. From Our Special Corresp

Your Special Correspondent, E. H. H., who left Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of the 11th,

brings the following intelligence from that querter-On the afternoon of the 8th instant, Captain Whit ale, of the 7th New-Hampshire, with six men, charged on equal number of South Carolina scouts, armed with Sharp's rifles. The afternoon was passed in Andging each other, and at nightfall Captain Whipple stationed

his command in a house, and set his guard. Capt. Wood, who commanded the Rebel force, soon ame up and ordered Capt. W. to surrender. These officers then exchanged shots, the Union officer shooting the Rebel Captain through the head. Not more than half a dozen shots were exchanged. Two of the Rebels were badly wounded, as the bloody tracks in the saud showed. The brace South Carolinians then skedaddled. The squad belonged to Hoke's Division, as was proved by papers found on the body of the Captain Condition-Aid to the Sufferers-Wil- in command. Hoke's command is not sufficiently strong to confront our forces on the Cape Fear River, but they are still hovering around with the view of harrassing as

> The following changes have just been made in the garrisons at the mouth of Cape Fear River:

FORT CAMPRIL.—The 1424 New-York, Col. Burney, has been relieved by the 16th New-York Heavy Artillery—150 men. The post will be commanded by Capt. O. W. Beech; the troops by Lient. A. H. Spear.
SMITHVILLE.—Capt. M. F. Sheppard, 16th New-York Art., Companils C and G—200 men.

Companies C and G-200 men.
FORT FISHER.—Major F. A. Prince, Companies A B and K,
18th New-York, and also Company A, 2d Penn. Heavy Art.,

mead will permit. Captains Beech and Sheppard will act as P. M. at their respective posts, and administer the oath to resi

Report of Capt. Gibbs.

GEO. S. DODGE, Chief Quartermaster, Department of North Carolina.

of North Carolina.

DEAR SIR: I regret to be obliged announce to you the loss of my boat, the Steamer Thorn, by an explosion (supposed to be a torpedo), under her hows on the 4th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., under the follow-

14th inst., between 3 and 4 o'cloce p. m., under the innormal enematinees:

Left Wilmington 4th inst. with brig Matron in tow, for Snithville, N. C.; proceeded down the river until having passed the dock at Fort Anderson, in mid-channel, when all hands were startled by a heavy explosion under the bow of the ship, from the effects of which she immediately commenced sinking, and in a few minutes sank to the bottom in about 20 feet of water. Fortuntely all escaped with only a few bruises. Respectfully, your obedient servant, Gro. C. Gibbs, Marter. The officers and passengers of the ship certified to

the captain's report. The vessel's bow was lifted by the force of the explosion five or six feet, the whole of her side stove in, the planks floated away with the cursubmerged. In less than five minutes—the officers say Cutter & French. These gentlemen arrived here the not to exceed three minutes—she was lying on the notday after the occupation of the town by Gen. Schofield's tom. The captain, officers and crew escaped in the troops with a large cargo of provisions. &c. The bosts, which they had no occasion to launch or lower from the ship. She was 403 tuns, built at M

was two years old, and has been commanded by Capt. service. She will probably be a total loss. Capt. Gibbs says he had passed over the same spot half a dozen times since the capture of the Fort, and whole fleets have been passing daily. This gives color to the theory which is held by Capt. Gibbs, that the torpedo was but lately

Names of officers-Captain, Geo. C. Gibbs; Cornelius L. Twiggs, Chief Engineer; John Durr, Assistant-Engineer; John Burbank, Pilot; Henry S. West, First Engineer; John Burbank, Pilot; Rear, Officer; Charles W. Meudell, Second Officer.

Guests of the State. By the following correspondence it will be seen

should inaugurate a similar establishment on a larger that our paroled Union prisoners, while in this City, are hereafter to be effectually cared for.

eral resources to muster to the comfert of these brave Every comfort to be found in a first-class hotel is

feel assured that they will be cared for OFFICE A. A. PROVOET MARSHAL-GENERAL,) SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW YORK, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1865.)

diers' Depot.

Colonni: I am directed by Major R. A. Dodge, A. A. Prosome arrangement be made by which all escaped Union prison nmistakable evidence of having met with very little are sick, and the accommodations at the Barracks age not adapted for them at all. Could this arrangement be effected, the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded its Camp Parole, According to the men could be very easily forwarded to the men could be very easily forwarded to the men could be very easily forwarded to the men could be very eas

> H. B. BROWNSON, Assistant Adit. Gen REPLY. NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS DEPOT.)
> Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST.
> NEW-YORK CITY, March 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of this day, usk-Several stores and eating houses ing me if we would not receive all escaped Union prisoners at

have shown against our common enemy; to relieve their dis-trees and hospitably care for them as the greats of the great

zens would be alad to participate. need be limited, only by the capacity of the building and a

Please inform Major Dodge of my reply, and believe nie,

VINCEST COLTER. Colonel and Superintendent